

# ADT PLM

## Programmer's Learning Machine

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IJD Seminar, 2016-02-02

## 1 Presentation of PLM

- Purposes
- Demo
- About PLM
- Architecture

## 2 Assessment of user's code

- Challenges
- Extraction of the execution component
- Docker

## 3 Result

## 4 Next steps

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# Presentation of PLM

## Purposes

- Application to learn programming.

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- Allows students to progress at their own speed...

# Presentation of PLM

## Purposes

- Application to learn programming.
- Allows students to progress at their own speed...
- ... while the teacher helps the ones having trouble.

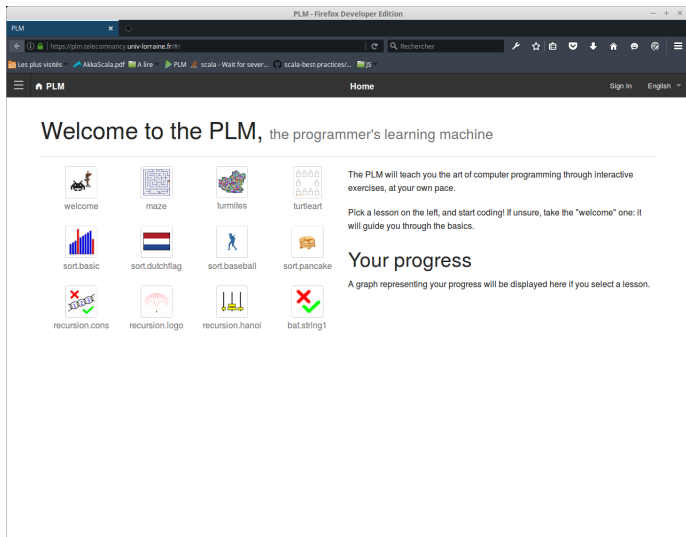
# Presentation of PLM

## Purposes

- Application to learn programming.
- Allows students to progress at their own speed...
- ... while the teacher helps the ones having trouble.
- Used at TELECOM Nancy since 2008.

# Presentation of PLM

## Quick demo





# Presentation of PLM

12 lessons, 200 exercises

PLM - Mozilla Firefox

https://plm.univ-lorraine.fr/la/lessons/maze/maze.wallFollowerWallFollowerMaze

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PLM Maze / WallFollowerMaze Se connecter Java Français

World Objective



Résultats de l'exécution

Éditeur de code:

```
public void run() {  
    // ...  
}
```

Cas de tests:

Another labyrinth Labyrinth

# Presentation of PLM

12 lessons, 200 exercises

PLM - Mozilla Firefox

https://plm.univ-lorraine.fr/.../recursion/hanoi/hanoi.lessons/hanoi.Hanoi

Recherche

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PLM Recursion.hanoi / HanoiBoard Se connecter Java Français

World Objective

0 Move



Reinitialiser API

Éditeur de code:

```
public void hanoi(int height, int src, int other, int dest) {  
    // ...  
}
```

Résultats de l'exécution

Cas de tests:

solve(0,1,2) solve(1,2,0) solve(2,0,1)

# Presentation of PLM

12 lessons, 200 exercises

PLM - Mozilla Firefox

https://plm.univ-lorraine.fr/ta/lessons/recursion/logo/recursion/logo/tree.Tre

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PLM Recursion.logo / Tree Se connecter Java Français

World Objective



Éditeur de code: Réinitialiser API

```
public void tree(int steps, double length, double angle, double shrink) {  
    // ...  
}
```

Résultats de l'exécution

Cas de tests:

tree(10,100,90,0.68)	▶	tree(10,80,45,0.7)	▶
tree(7,75,15,0.8)	▶	tree(7,75,30,0.8)	▶

# Presentation of PLM

Languages and programming languages

- Available languages:
  - English
  - French
  - Brazilian Portuguese
- Supported programming languages:



# Presentation of PLM

## Evolution of the project

- Formerly a fat client
  - Written in Java

# Presentation of PLM

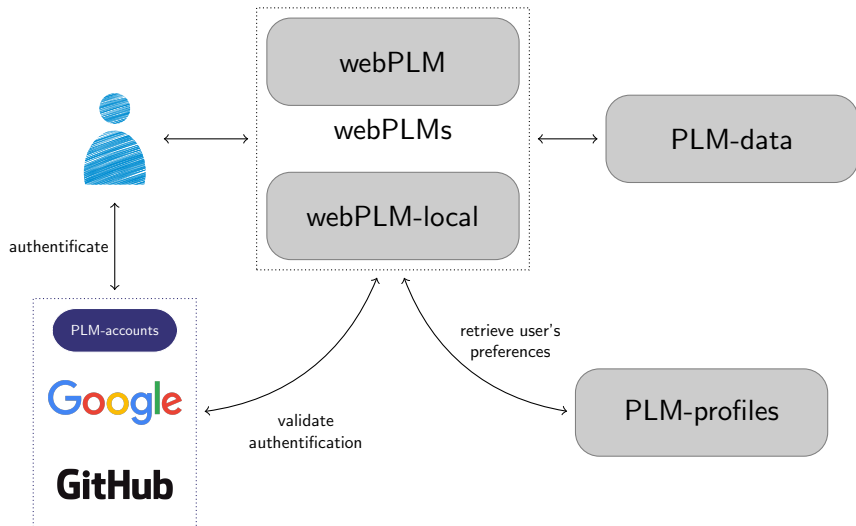
## Evolution of the project

- Formerly a fat client
  - Written in Java
- Switch to a web application
  - Headless version of PLM
  - Server implemented in Scala using *PlayFramework*
  - User interface written in Javascript using *AngularJS* and *Foundation*



# Presentation of PLM

## Application's architecture



OAuth-providers

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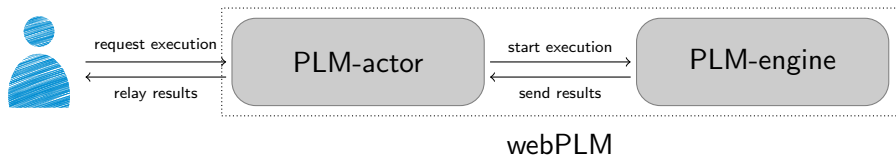
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# Assessment of user's code

## Execution components



# Assessment of user's code

## Limits

- Run on the same machine, same JVM

# Assessment of user's code

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- Run on the same machine, same JVM
- How to protect ourselves from users' rookie mistakes?
  - Infinite loops

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- Run on the same machine, same JVM
- How to protect ourselves from users' rookie mistakes?
  - Infinite loops
- And from more malicious "mistakes"?
  - Infinite thread creation
  - Endless file creation

# Assessment of user's code

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- Run on the same machine, same JVM
- How to protect ourselves from users' rookie mistakes?
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- And from more malicious "mistakes"?
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  - Endless file creation
- And from *System.exit(whatever)*?

# Assessment of user's code

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- Run on the same machine, same JVM
- How to protect ourselves from users' rookie mistakes?
  - Infinite loops
- And from more malicious "mistakes"?
  - Infinite thread creation
  - Endless file creation
- And from *System.exit(whatever)*?
- Scalability issues

# Assessment of user's code

## Chosen solution

- Delegate the execution to workers
  - Called *Judges* in the literature
  - Use headless version of PLM as well
  - Execute user's code and send back result to webPLM

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- Delegate the execution to workers
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  - Execute user's code and send back result to webPLM
- *Let it crash* strategy
  - Prevent obvious issues with a security manager
  - Handle timeout and crash



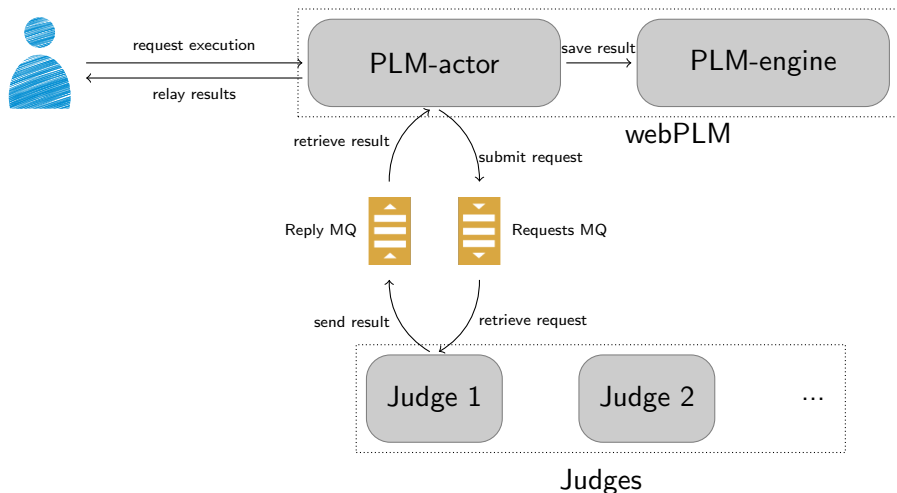
# Assessment of user's code

## Chosen solution

- Delegate the execution to workers
  - Called *Judges* in the literature
  - Use headless version of PLM as well
  - Execute user's code and send back result to webPLM
- *Let it crash* strategy
  - Prevent obvious issues with a security manager
  - Handle timeout and crash
- Distribute workload using message queues
  - One queue for requests
  - One queue per result

# Assessment of user's code

## Architecture with judges



# Assessment of user's code

## Pros and cons

- Pros:
  - Allow to run code without impacting webPLM's performances
  - Meet the scalability requirements

# Assessment of user's code

## Pros and cons

- Pros:
  - Allow to run code without impacting webPLM's performances
  - Meet the scalability requirements
- Cons:
  - Make sure to use the right version of PLM
  - Need to deploy them easily
  - Should restart them after each execution
  - Have to restrict their resources usage

# Assessment of user's code

## Docker

- Lightweight virtualization tool
- Build image of your application
- Run containers based on images



# Assessment of user's code

## Example of Dockerfile

- Dockerfiles describe how to set up the application

```
Dockerfile
1 FROM node:latest
2
3 MAINTAINER Matthieu Nicolas, matthieu.nicolas@inria.fr
4
5 WORKDIR /app
6
7 # Required for PhantomJS
8 RUN apt-get install -y bzip2
9
10 # Install Mean.JS Prerequisites
11 RUN npm install -g grunt-cli
12 RUN npm install -g bower
13
14 # Install Mean.JS packages
15 ADD package.json /app/package.json
16 RUN npm install
17
18 # Manually trigger bower. Why doesnt this work via npm install?
19 ADD .bowerrc /app/.bowerrc
20 ADD bower.json /app/bower.json
21 RUN bower install --config.interactive=false --allow-root
22
23 # Make everything available for start
24 ADD . /app
25
26 ENV NODE_ENV production
27
28 # Port 3000 for server
29 # Port 35729 for livereload
30 EXPOSE 3000 35729
31 CMD ["grunt"]
```

- Run *docker build -t tag /path/to/Dockerfile* to build the image
- Start containers with *docker run tag*

# Assessment of user's code

More about *docker run*

- Can also manage
  - Ports

# Assessment of user's code

More about *docker run*

- Can also manage
  - Ports
  - Volumes



# Assessment of user's code

More about *docker run*

- Can also manage
  - Ports
  - Volumes
  - Links between containers

# Assessment of user's code

More about *docker run*

- Can also manage
  - Ports
  - Volumes
  - Links between containers
  - Environment variables
  - Runtime constraints on resources
  - Restart policies
  - And a **lot more**

# Assessment of user's code

More about *docker run*

- Can also manage
  - Ports
  - Volumes
  - Links between containers
  - Environment variables
  - Runtime constraints on resources
  - Restart policies
  - And a **lot more**
- Commands can become quite complex

```
docker run -p 443:9443 -link plm-accounts:accounts -v  
~/webPLM/logs/:/app/webplm-dist/logs webPLM
```

# Assessment of user's code

## Docker-compose

- Tool to easily deploy multi-containers applications

```
docker-compose.yml
1  nginx:
2    image: nginx
3    ports:
4      - "80:80"
5
6  messagequeue:
7    image: rabbitmq:3-management
8    ports:
9      - "5672:5672"
10     - "15672:15672"
11
12  plm:
13    image: webplm
14    volumes:
15      - ~/.plm:/root/.plm
16      - ~/webPLM/logs:/app/webplm-dist/logs
17    ports:
18      - "443:9443"
19    environment:
20      GITHUB_CLIENT_SECRET:
21      GOOGLE_CLIENT_SECRET:
22      PLMACCOUNTS_CLIENT_SECRET:
23      GITHUB_ACCESS_TOKEN:
24    links:
25      - accounts
26      - profiles
27      - messagequeue:messageq
28
29  accounts:
30    image: plm-accounts
31
32  profiles:
33    image: plm-profiles
34
35  db:
36    image: mongo
37    volumes:
38      - ~/mongodb/data:/data/db
39    ports:
40      - "27017:27017"
41
42  links:
43    - accounts
44    - profiles
45    - messagequeue:messageq
46
47  accounts:
48    image: plm-accounts
49    ports:
50      - "9000:3000"
51    links:
52      - db
53
54  profiles:
55    image: plm-profiles
56    ports:
57      - "8080:3000"
58    links:
59      - db
60
61  db:
62    image: mongo
63    volumes:
64      - ~/mongodb/data:/data/db
65    ports:
66      - "27017:27017"
```

- Deploy environment with *docker-compose up*

# Assessment of user's code

## Docker in our case

- Deploy easily all components
- Restart judges automatically
- Limit users' mischiefs

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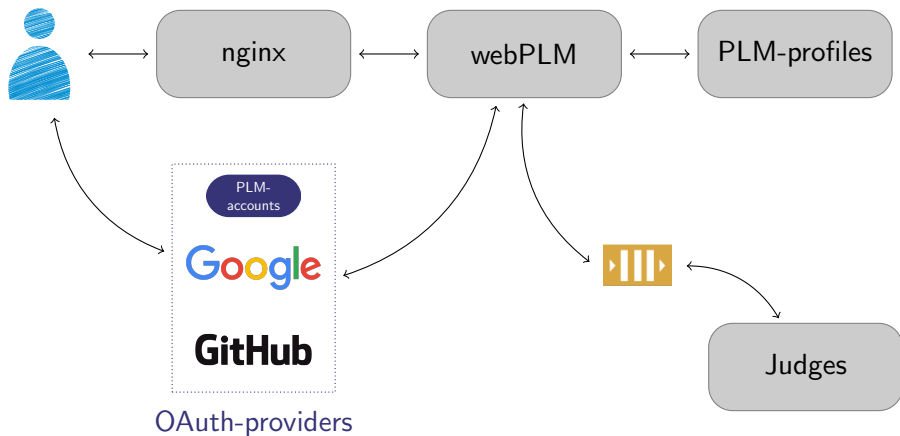
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# Result

## Current architecture



# Result

Live-session in TELECOM Nancy

- Used in TELECOM Nancy in September 2015
- 30 hours of live testing with 100 students.



# Result

Live-session in TELECOM Nancy

- Used in TELECOM Nancy in September 2015
- 30 hours of live testing with 100 students.
- Engine is (almost) working fine...
- ... but user experience needs to be improved!

# Result

Live-session in TELECOM Nancy

- Can't cope with the workload.

# Result

Live-session in TELECOM Nancy

- Can't cope with the workload.
- No tools for monitoring set up...

# Result

Live-session in TELECOM Nancy

- Can't cope with the workload.
- No tools for monitoring set up...
- ... so the bottleneck is unknown.

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# Next steps

## Refactor the code

- Rushed to release a stable version before September 2015...
- Needed to clean some parts of the code.
- Standardized behavior of local and server mode.

# Next steps

Simplify workflow to adapt the content

- Store most of content inside PLM.
- Heavy and error prone workflow.
- Need to extract the content from PLM's jar.
- Allow to implement an exercise editor.

# Next steps

Solve performance issues

- Set up some monitoring tools.
- Perform some load testing to identify the bottleneck.



Thanks for your attention, any questions?